Amendments to the Specifications

Please replace paragraph **0007** with the following paragraph:

[0007] Typically, the aerosol has a mass of at least 10 μg. Preferably, the aerosol has a mass of at least 100 μg. More preferably, the aerosol has a mass of at least ~~0.200~~ 200 μg.

Please replace paragraph **0031** with the following paragraph:

[0031] Typically, the condensation aerosol has a mass of at least 10 μg. Preferably, the aerosol has a mass of at least 100 μg. More preferably, the aerosol has a mass of at least ~~200μ~~ 200 μg.

Please replace paragraph **0080** with the following paragraph:

[0080] "Deprenyl" refers to ~~®~~(R)-(-)-N,2-dimethyl-N-2-propynylphenethylamine.

Please replace paragraph **0122** with the following paragraph:

EXAMPLE 2

General Procedure for Volatilizing Compounds from Halogen Bulb

[0122] A solution of drug in approximately 120 μL dichloromethane is coated on a 3.5 cm x 7.5 cm piece of aluminum foil (precleaned with acetone). The dichloromethane is allowed to evaporate. The coated foil is wrapped around a 300 watt halogen tube (Feit Electric Company, Pico Rivera, CA), which is inserted into a glass tube sealed at one end with a rubber stopper. Running 90 V of alternating current (driven by line power controlled by a variac) through the bulb for 3.5 s (drug coating of 0.01 mg to 8 mg; assuming a drug density of about 1g/cc, calculated thicknesses of the coatings on the 26.25 cm^2 aluminum solid support, after solvent evaporation, is about 0.004 microns to 3.0 microns) or for 5 s (drug coating >8 mg) affords thermal vapor (including aerosol), which is collected on the glass tube walls. Reverse-phase HPLC analysis with detection by absorption of 225 nm light is used to determine

the purity of the aerosol. (When desired, the system is flushed through with argon prior to volatilization.) To obtain higher purity aerosols, one can coat a lesser amount of drug, yielding a thinner film to heat. A linear decrease in film thickness is associated with a linear decrease in impurities.

Please replace paragraph **0124** with the following paragraph:

EXAMPLE 3

Particle Size, Particle Density, and Rate of InhalableParticle Formation of Pergolide Aerosol

[0124] A solution of 1.3 mg pergolide in 100 μL dichloromethane was spread out in a thin layer on the central portion of a 3.5 cm x 7 cm sheet of aluminum foil. The dichloromethane was allowed to evaporate. Assuming a drug density of about 1g/cc, the calculated thickness of the pergolide thin layer on the 24.5 cm^2 aluminum solid support, after solvent evaporation, is about 0.5 microns. The aluminum foil was wrapped around a 300 watt halogen tube, which was inserted into a T-shaped glass tube. Both of the openings of the tube were left open and the third opening was connected to a 1 liter, 3-neck glass flask. The glass flask was further connected to a large piston capable of drawing 1.1 liters of air through the flask. Alternating current was run through the halogen bulb by application of 90 V using a variac connected to 110 V line power. Within 1 s, an aerosol appeared and was drawn into the 1 L flask by use of the piston, with collection of the aerosol terminated after 6 s. The aerosol was analyzed by connecting the 1 L flask to an eight-stage Andersen non-viable cascade impactor. Results are shown in table 1. MMAD of the collected aerosol was 1.8 microns with a geometric standard deviation of 2.2. Also shown in table 1 is the number of particles collected on the various stages of the cascade impactor, given by the mass collected on the stage divided by the mass of a typical particle trapped on that stage. The mass of a single particle of diameter D is given by the volume of the particle, $\pi D^3/6$, multiplied by the density of the drug (taken to be 1 g/cm^3). The inhalable aerosol particle density is the sum of the numbers of particles collected on impactor stages 3 to 8 divided by the collection volume of 1 L, giving an inhalable aerosol particle density of 6.7×10^6 particles/mL. The rate of inhalable aerosol particle formation is the sum of the numbers of particles collected on impactor stages 3 through 8 divided by the formation time of 6 s, giving a rate of inhalable aerosol particle formation of 1.1×10^9 particles/second.

Please replace paragraph **0126** with the following paragraph:

EXAMPLE 4

Drug Mass Density and Rate of Drug Aerosol Formation of Pergolide Aerosol

[0126] A solution of 1.0 mg pergolide in 100 μL dichloromethane was spread out in a thin layer on the central portion of a 3.5 cm x 7 cm sheet of aluminum foil. The dichloromethane was allowed to evaporate. Assuming a drug density of about 1g/cc, the calculated thickness of the pergolide thin layer on the 24.5 cm^2 aluminum solid support, after solvent evaporation, is about 0.4 microns. The aluminum foil was wrapped around a 300 watt halogen tube, which was inserted into a T-shaped glass tube. Both of the openings of the tube were left open and the third opening was connected to a 1 liter, 3-neck glass flask. The glass flask was further connected to a large piston capable of drawing 1.1 liters of air through the flask. Alternating current was run through the halogen bulb by application of 90 V using a variac connected to 110 V line power. Within seconds, an aerosol appeared and was drawn into the 1 L flask by use of the piston, with formation of the aerosol terminated after 6 s. The aerosol was allowed to sediment onto the walls of the 1 L flask for approximately 30 minutes. The flask was then extracted with acetonitrile and the extract analyzed by HPLC with detection by light absorption at 225 nm. Comparison with standards containing known amounts of pergolide revealed that 0.3 mg of > 99% pure pergolide had been collected in the flask, resulting in an aerosol drug mass density of 0.3 mg/L. The aluminum foil upon which the pergolide had previously been coated was weighed following the experiment. Of the 1.0 mg originally coated on the aluminum, 1.0 mg of the material was found to have aerosolized in the 6 s time period, implying a rate of drug aerosol formation of 0.2 mg/s.